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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1924

WHOLE No. 468



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The Classical Weekly

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SOME OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS BOOKS

(Concluded from page 130)

In *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 12.118-119 I noticed some volumes of a series of annotated editions of the *Latin Classics*, called the Oxford Junior Latin Series, prepared under the general editorship of the late Mr. C. E. Freeman, sometime Assistant Master at Westminster. These volumes included editions, by Mr. Freeman, of *Livy*, Book 1, of *Selections from Ovid*, of *Aeneid* 4, and of *Aeneid* 6. In 14.23 Professor John R. Crawford reviewed another volume of the series—an edition of *Livy*, Book 22, by John Pyper. In 15.30-31 I noticed other volumes—an edition of *Aeneid* 10, by Mr. Freeman, and editions of *Aeneid*, Book 1, and Book 2 (two volumes), by J. Jackson (translator of the *Aeneid*).

(12) Another volume of the series has come to hand—*Selections from Catullus*, by Michael Macmillan (1920). The Introduction (5-16) deals with the life and the work of Catullus (5-13) and with the indebtedness of modern literature to Catullus (13-16). Mr. Macmillan notes, for instance, that, though Chaucer borrowed freely from Vergil and Ovid both, there appears in Chaucer's works no passage traceable directly to Catullus. Similar to this opinion is that expressed by Professor Karl P. Harrington, *Catullus and his Influence*, 141-143 (a volume of the series entitled *Our Debt to Greece and Rome*). In the sixteenth century "Ronsard borrowed almost as freely from Catullus as from Horace" (14). Ben Jonson, Carew, Crashaw, Cartwright, Drummond, and other English poets "fell under the spell of Catullus, and translated or imitated the choicest of his lyrics". Emphasis is laid (15) on points of contact between Herrick and Catullus, but more especially upon their differences. Of Herrick Professor Harrington writes at length (177-184) as "... the seventeenth century poet who drank deepest at the fount of Catullus..." (177). Mr. Macmillan finds "the true modern Catullus" in Burns (15). He concludes thus (16):

... Just as the lover of the banks and braes of bonnie Doon seems never to have looked with admiration from Mossiel on the beautiful range of the Arran mountains, so the poet of Sirmio and the Lago di Garda in none of his poems gives evidence of any appreciation of the sublimity of the great Alpine chain that forms the northern horizon of the view from his native Verona.

Here again I may refer to Professor Harrington's book on Catullus. On pages 192-194 he writes thus of Burns and Catullus:

The only poet of the dying eighteenth century who has the true Catullian mood is Burns. The two men were of like temperaments, though of decidedly different stations in life; and certainly their poetry has many striking thoughts in common. It would be rash to assert that the many parallels which have been pointed

out are all due to an acquaintance with Catullus on the part of Burns; but it is at least quite possible that some of the most evident similarities in Burns directly or indirectly derive from the Roman poet. The beautiful figure of the flower crushed by the passing plow, which Catullus uses twice <11.22-24, 62.40-44>, is the pervading idea of *To a Mountain Daisy*. . . .

When Burns sings:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel as ithers see us,"

we recall the moral at the end of the Suffenus poem of Catullus <22.21>. Like the Roman poet, Burns knew the

"Cheerless night that knows no morrow,"

and in the following lines, he expressed a reminiscent sadness, characteristic of Catullus:

"Farewell, hours that late did measure
Sunshine days of joy and pleasure. . . ."

The poems selected by Mr. Macmillan are 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 27, 31, 35, 36, 38, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 53, 64, 65, 70, 73, 84, 85, 93, 96, 101. The Notes cover pages 45-90. The book contains also an Index of Proper Names (91-94), and a Vocabulary (95-121).

On the general subject of the influence of Catullus upon English poetry, reference may be made to the article by Dr. Eleanor S. Duckett, *Some English Echoes of Catullus*, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 15.177-180. Mr. Macmillan's reference to the attitude of Catullus and Burns toward mountain scenery tempts one to run far afield in putting together a string of references to this matter in connection with the Greeks and the Romans in general. I will, however, merely refer to remarks by Professor W. W. Hyde, of the University of Pennsylvania, discussed or quoted in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 12.98, and to my own remarks in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 9.137.

In *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 13.190-191, 15.152, and 16.161-162 will be found discussions by Mr. John W. Spaeth, Jr., Professor Evan T. Sage, and by myself of various volumes of the Clarendon Series of Latin and Greek authors. The essential characteristic of the volumes of this series is that they give an ancient classical text, Greek or Latin, partly in the original and partly in translation. It may be worth while to repeat that the main merit claimed for the series is that through the aid of these volumes more of a given author can be read than under the "old method", and that more attention can be given to the subject-matter of the work read. Each volume contains notes and a vocabulary.

It is possible at this time to call attention to at least five additional volumes of the series.

(13) *Caesar's Civil War*, Books I and II, by H. N. P. Sloman (1923). The Introduction (5-22) deals with the following topics: Is Caesar Dull? (5-8), The Political Position in January 49 B. C. (8-10), The Forces at the Disposal of Caesar and Pompey at the

Outbreak of War (10-11), The Strategy of 49 B. C. (11-15), The Roman Army in the Time of Caesar (15-22).

On page 6, I find the following very interesting paragraphs:

Besides second-hand historians of later date we have Caesar's own account of the operations and various letters of Cicero, who with great difficulty made up his mind to join Pompey. Caesar was his own director of propaganda, and the Civil War is the official account, the version of the facts which Caesar, as Commander-in-chief, wished to be taken as true by the people of Rome. It is fuller than our official *communiqués* issued during the recent war by the War Office, for it not only gives the facts but presents them in such a way as to justify Caesar's conduct and give some account of his motives and general policy.

There was nothing at Rome which corresponded to our daily and weekly papers: official dispatches to the Senate from the officer commanding might, or might not, be made public. Private letters from soldiers at the front to their friends and families in Rome, the only other source of information, could very rarely be sent, especially under circumstances of civil war, as there was no public post. Caesar was then his own war-correspondent.

After these paragraphs comes a page of directions for parallel reading which a student may do before he takes up Caesar's own book, and while he is reading that book itself; there are, too, very useful suggestions concerning methods of study to be followed by the student. Mr. Sloman concludes thus (7-8):

If the *Civil War* is read in this way, as a living account of a great struggle from the pen of one of the chief actors, and if, in translation, everyday English is used and not a jargon kept for the class-room, Caesar will not be found dull.

(14) *Caesar's Civil War, Book III*, by W. C. Comp-ton, C. E. Freeman, and H. M. Last (1923).

The Introduction to this book (5-32) deals with the following topics: The Life and Character of Julius Caesar (5-10), The Place of the Civil War in Roman History (10-15), The Outbreak of the Civil War (16-20), The Civil War (20-32). On pages 9-10 will be found a very admirable summing up of Caesar's services to the Roman State, and through that State to the cause of humanity in general, and an equally excellent statement of the reasons which brought about the conspiracy which caused his death. The longer section of the Introduction, The Place of the Civil War in Roman History, etc. (10-32), gives a very clear and suggestive account of the events which led to the outbreak of the Civil War between Pompey and Caesar, and of the main events of the War itself, down to the Battle of Pharsalus. It may be noted that the Introduction is the work entirely of Mr. H. M. Last, of St. John's College, Oxford.

(15) *Cicero, The Advocate*, being the *Pro Milone* and *Pro Murena*, by C. Cookson.

In his Preface (3-4), the editor says that the *Pro Murena* "has the great merit for school purposes that much of it is very amusing". He assumes that those who read this oration will have a general acquaintance with its historical background; hence he has not given a sketch of the history of Rome for the pre-

ceding half-century, or even of the history of the Catilinarian conspiracy. He thinks that those who are good enough scholars to read this speech in a Fifth Form will probably have the opportunity of carrying their classical studies further. He has therefore "ventured to write some paragraphs on the Ciceronian periodic style".

The Introduction (5-24) deals with many matters—among them the criminal courts, the Senate, the Equites. But, to me, much the most important and interesting part of it is that which deals with Cicero's style (17-20), and with the difficulty of translating Cicero (21-24). I commend these pages to every teacher of Cicero for very careful study. The author recurs to the matter of Cicero's style in an Appendix (167-170). Particularly good is the discussion of the periodic style (19-20), and of Cicero's vocabulary (23-24). I will take the space to quote two paragraphs of the Appendix, which seem to me at once most interesting and completely true (167-168):

On us, after two thousand years, <Cicero's speeches, *Pro Murena* and *Pro Milone*> can perhaps no longer make quite the same impression. For one thing, the art of the orator, like that of the actor, is necessarily in great part evanescent. It depends largely upon the spoken word, and when treated as 'literature', which in modern times at any rate addresses itself mostly to the 'inward ear', it loses some at least of its effect. Further, the language which appealed to a Roman audience in the age of Cicero of course sounds differently in a modern form-room, while the circumstances which gave rise to the speeches have inevitably lost much of their vital interest.

Again, oratory has played a comparatively small part in our own literary tradition, and at the present day is hardly considered as literature at all. Demosthenes and Cicero must rank very high in any list of Greek and Roman prose writers: we might draw up a long list of English prose writers without including any one who was primarily or solely an orator. Any one reading these speeches should ask himself why this is so.

Every teacher of Cicero, indeed every student of Latin prose style, especially in its historical development, ought to prize the following passage (169-170):

Something has been said in the Introduction to the *Murena* of Cicero's 'periodic style'. Style is notoriously hard to define or to criticize; like colour and harmony, it must be felt. But the analogy of music may perhaps help us. Till the organ was invented, certain forms of musical expression were impossible, or at any rate undeveloped. Cicero is, like Milton, an 'organ voice'. By inventing a new style, he invented a new instrument for the expression of thought, and might almost be said to have invented a new language. How it came about that for many centuries almost all the great composers, to continue the metaphor, wrote for that instrument, though different composers used different stops, cannot be discussed here, nor can the reasons be given why the instrument has now been almost entirely abandoned. But it is not hard to see the degree to which the character of the particular instrument employed reacts upon the character of the thought expressed, just as some tunes can only be properly played upon the organ, others on the violin, and others on the penny whistle. Let any one take a page of Cicero, a page of Milton's prose, and a page of Macaulay, and

¹I may refer here to my paper, A Phase in the Development of Prose Writing Among the Romans, *Classical Philology* 13, 138-154 (April, 1918).

read them side and side, and then ask himself whether Milton's full meaning can be reproduced in the language of Macaulay, and vice versa. If he feels that it cannot, he will begin to see that the man who set the model of the literary prose of Europe for some eighteen hundred years did much to determine *what* speakers could say, and not merely the way they said it. But if that is so, some appreciation of Cicero's style is not unimportant for the understanding of the intellectual history of those centuries. That style is now out of fashion; but, like classical architecture, and pre-Renaissance art, as a thing of beauty it has a permanent value which is quite distinct from its historical importance.

(16) Euripides, *The Medea*, by F. L. Lucas.

The Introduction (5-21) deals with Euripides (5-9), The Story of Jason and Medea (9-11), The Play (11-18), The Theatre (19-21). I wonder what some English reviewers would be likely to say if the author of an American book tried as hard as Mr. Lucas tries to be clever. Witness such expressions as the following (5, 17):

The *Medea*, to be enjoyed, does not need a great deal of introduction. Indeed a twentieth-century audience, sufficiently educated to have heard of the *Argo*, might find it, reasonably performed, quite up to date, but for the poetry which keeps breaking in.

Of the character-drawing little need be said. Medea dwarfs the rest. She is no afflicted angel,—angels make poor *dramatis personae*—she is Woman and Passion and the East.

Mr. Lucas has so much to say that is thoroughly good that it is a pity that he seemed to think it necessary to season it with style like this.

To show how suggestive and stimulating Mr. Lucas can be, and how he can say much in little space, I quote the conclusion of his discussion of Euripides (8-9):

It is an unhappy life. He remained to the last a voice crying in the wilderness; and with the common irony of things the appreciation of his countrymen waited until he was dead, to grow to an even exaggerated intensity. For in later Greek Literature, as in Roman, his influence throws Aeschylus and Sophocles into the shade. 'If I knew the dead had consciousness', says a character of Philemon's, 'I would have hanged myself to see Euripides'.

In the last hundred and fifty years there has been, on the other hand, some carping by persons more learned than intelligent, who have complained of Euripides because he is himself and not Sophocles. Indeed, those who play ostrich to life's tragedies, are apt to look askance at him. But our own age, like the fourth century, disillusioned and critical of life, may find him, like Ibsen and Hardy, sympathetic; and from him, too, it might well learn some of his reasonableness, his passionate pity, his hatred of the hates of nations and the last futilities of revenge.

Of *Medea*, Mr. Lucas writes as follows (17-18):

Of the character-drawing little need be said. Medea dwarfs the rest. She is no afflicted angel,—angels make poor *dramatis personae*—she is Woman and Passion and the East. Her loves and her hates are her only law; and it is a justice as convincingly probable as poetic, that she whose passion never hesitated at slaying her brother or at making parricides of the innocent daughters of Pelias, should now be swept into murdering her own children to gratify the hate into which that love had turned. Medea is a tragedy in herself, the tragedy of a lost soul. With her courage, her intellect, her passionate devotion, she might have been

so great; it is ill fortune and ill usage that have made a devil of her. And it is with her of course that we sympathize, though she becomes repellent at the end; we are meant to; but it must be remembered that an Athenian audience would find Jason's conduct in itself much less disgusting. To replace an irregular union with a foreigner, such as was common at Athens, by a *mariage de convenance* with a countrywoman was just what many of the audience must themselves have done in all respectability. On the other hand Verrall goes too far in saying that Jason's defence in ll. 547-75 is meant to be sincere. His pretence of anxiety for Medea's welfare is very threadbare; what he wants is to avoid scandal; he proves mighty <sic!> philosophic about her banishment. No, Euripides meant the transaction to seem odious; and was doubtless thought by many of his hearers a pestilent crank in consequence.

A good play needs no moral; but the *Medea*, like most of the works of Euripides, has several; that the selling of human love and happiness for wealth and position and the sordid ambitions of the place-hunter, may prove as dangerous as base; that if you wrong people persistently, you may make fiends of them; and that revenge, the fantastic passion of human pride never to give its enemies the laugh, can become a mania feeding on its own flesh, suffering as much as it inflicts.

(17) The Martyrdom of Sophocles: The Apologia and Crito, with Selections from Phaedo, by F. C. Doherty.

The Introduction (5-20) deals with The Tragedy. Its Author and Interest (5-6), The Stage and its Setting (6-10), The Central Figure (10-15), His Opponents (15-19), Conclusion (19-20). The Conclusion I quote here in full:

The life and death of Socrates mark a definite stage in the progress of human thought. Hitherto the most important influence in men's lives had been the community to which they belonged. The Greeks, in the very forefront of civilization, fighting for existence not only against barbarism, but against the forces of nature themselves, were compelled to realize the political and social unity of the state. Men were citizens first, and individuals afterwards; and in accordance with this conception their lives and actions were judged. Within the state they achieved what they understood by liberty, but it was a form of liberty which only permitted the full development of the individual along certain fixed lines.

The city-state at its highest tended to mould its inhabitants to a type calculated to preserve it, and could not accommodate any other. If a man were unusual, if he thought more of his own ends than those of his city, he could find no place in the old order. Pausanias the Spartan is an early example of this sort; Pericles is another, for he only maintained his ascendancy at Athens by shrewdly identifying his city with his ambition; Alcibiades, whose genius was of that brilliant, restless kind which resists all control, conveniently sums up the type. To this class, though in a way peculiarly his own, Socrates undoubtedly belongs, but he reconciles the two aspects, for he combines thoroughly un-Greek individualism with a high sense of duty to the state. It is not his fault that his ideas and teaching were in conflict with the political system in which they were nursed. When he refused to escape from prison, he justified himself by an appeal to an entirely new principle, that it is always wrong to requite evil with evil, not so much because a man who does so injures the community, but because he injures his fellow-men as such. So far from being Greek, his argument brings us within measurable reach of the Sermon on the Mount.

Though there might be many more elaborate appre-

ciations of him, there can be none more appropriate than that which ends the story of his last hours. 'Such was the end, Echecrates, of our friend, concerning whom I may truly say, that of all the men of his time whom I have known, he was the wisest and best'. (Phaedo 118.)

CHARLES KNAPI

**AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
COLLEGE ART ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

At Princeton University, December 27-29, the American Philological Association held its Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting, the Archaeological Institute of America its Twenty-fifth General Meeting, and the College Art Association of America its Thirteenth Annual Meeting.

The gala event was, as usual, the evening of the banquet, when the Societies were the guests of Princeton University. Dean Andrew F. West, of the Princeton Graduate College, presented President John Grier Hibben, who made a gracious address of welcome on behalf of Princeton University. Professor Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, President of the Archaeological Institute, made the reply. Mr. A. J. B. Wace, formerly Director of the British School at Athens, and now Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer of the Institute, presented greetings from Great Britain. Professor Edward Kennard Rand, President of the Philological Association, delivered the annual address, on Illusion and the Ideal, an inspiring summons to see in the creation of illusion the pathway to the ideal, and to use that pathway in the combat with the forces of materialism.

The following papers were read at sessions of the American Philological Association:

Draco in the Hearts of his Countrymen, Alfred C. Schlesinger, Princeton University; The Development and Order of Ovid's Works, with Special Reference to the *Priapea*, the *Consolatio*, the *Double Epistles* (Her. 16-21), and the *Second Amores*, Robert S. Radford, University of Richmond; Against Interpreting "invidisse deos", Aeneid, xi, 269, as an Exclamation, E. Adelaide Hahn, Hunter College; Annalistic Method as Related to the Book Divisions in Tacitus, Frank G. Moore, Columbia University; A Waxed Tablet of the Year 128 A. D., Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan; The Revolt of Chalcidice (illustrated), Benjamin D. Merritt, University of Vermont; Polybius of Megalopolis, the Statesman, Historian, and Political Thinker of Decadent and Decaying Greece, E. G. Sihler, New York University; Some Aspects of the Literary Art of Apuleius in the *Metamorphoses*, Ben. E. Perry, Western Reserve University; *Συγγρηγία* and *Συκοφαντία*, J. O. Lofberg, Queen's University, Kingston; Cicero's Orator and Horace's *Ars Poetica*, Mary A. Grant, University of Kansas, and George Converse Fiske, University of Wisconsin; A Critique of Theories of Composition of the Aeneid, Andrew R. Anderson, University of Utah; The Influence of the Saviour Sentiment upon Vergil, Norman W. DeWitt, Victoria College, Toronto; Imprints of the Heroïdes on the Legend of Good Women, Willard Connely, Harvard University; Petrarch's Favorite Books, B. L. Ullman, State University of Iowa; Latin Hymns of the Middle Ages, Cornelia C. Coulter, Vassar College; Improvement of Resources in American Libraries for the Study of the Classics and Archaeology,

Henry B. Van Hoesen, Princeton University; Joseph and Potiphar in Hindu Fiction, Maurice Bloomfield, The Johns Hopkins University; The Euxine Ring: A Study of Early Indo-European Dispersion, Robert J. Kellogg, Oklahoma Baptist University; Grammars for Beginners: Some Frequent Fundamental Errors, Charles R. Lanman, Harvard University; Kallisthenes, the Original Historian of Alexander, William K. Prentice, Princeton University; Lucian and the Art of Medicine, Henry L. Crosby, University of Pennsylvania; *Ecce Iterum Archytam*, Ernest A. Dale, University of Toronto; Caesar, B. G. vii, 41, 1: A Defence of the Text, S. Grant Oliphant, Grove City College; The Monsters of the Steppes, Clarence A. Manning, Columbia University.

The following papers were presented by title only:

Hector's Fault in Honor, Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont; The Peta-Vatthu, Book IV, Translated into English, Henry S. Gehman, Philadelphia; On the Interpretation of Georgics, i, 201-203, E. Adelaide Hahn, Hunter College; The Site of Cicero's Villa at Arpinum, G. A. Harter, University of North Carolina; Trajan's Danube Road and Bridge, Walter Woodburn Hyde, University of Pennsylvania; On the Manichean Seals of Faith, A. V. Williams Jackson, Columbia University; Likes and Dislikes in Elision, and the Vergilian Appendix, Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania; Aeneid, i, 599, *exhaustis* or *exhaustos*?, W. H. Kirk, Rutgers College; A Supposed Historical Discrepancy in the Platonic Epistles, L. A. Post, Haverford College; The Silent Actor in Roman Comedy, Henry W. Prescott, University of Chicago; A Study of the Language of the Pseudo-Vergilian Catalepton with Especial Reference to its Ovidian Characteristics, Robert S. Radford, University of Richmond; Valerius Cato, Rodney P. Robinson, University of Cincinnati; Vergil's Half-lines and their Bearing upon Some Points of his Verse Technique, F. W. Shipley, Washington University; The Authorship of the Culex, R. B. Steele, Vanderbilt University; Harmony and Clash of Accent and Ictus in the Latin Hexameter, Edgar H. Sturtevant, Yale University; Commercial Syria under the Roman Empire, L. C. West, Cleveland.

At the sessions of the Archaeological Institute which were not held jointly with the Philological Association, the following papers were read:

A Daedalic from the Skimatari Museum, Elizabeth D. Peirce, Englewood, N. J.; Chem-tou: the Source of Giallo Antico, George M. Whicher, Hunter College; The Virgin of the Cloister at Salsona, Catalonia, Walter S. W. Cook, Princeton University; Aegean (Bronze Age) Chronology and Terminology, J. Penrose Harland, University of Cincinnati; The Head of a Bodhisattva in Philadelphia, Walter Woodburn Hyde, University of Pennsylvania; Recent Classical Accessions of the Rhode Island School of Design, Stephen B. Luce, Rhode Island School of Design; The Victory in the Curia, Harold L. Cleasby, Syracuse University; The Parthenon Pediments and the Original Plan of the Erechtheum, Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, Wellesley College; The Dating of the Graves of the Forum Necropolis, W. R. Bryan, Columbia University; Palaeographical Problems in Two Biblical Papyri, Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan; A Neo-Attic Crater in the Metropolitan Museum, Gisela M. A. Richter, Metropolitan Museum of Art; Archaic Horse Tiles from Sardes, T. Leslie Shear, Princeton University; The Syrian Desert: Some Geographical and Archaeological Features, R. A. MacLean, University of Rochester; Two Florentine Picture Collections, Richard Offner, New York University; A Study in Ornament, Dana Rice, Rhode Island School of Design; Einsiedeln as the Centre of a School of Illu-

minated Manuscripts in the 10th and 11th Centuries, Ernest T. DeWald, Columbia University; Modern Forgeries of Greek Terracottas, Margaret E. Pinney, Metropolitan Museum of Art; A Red-Figured Athenian Crater at Mount Holyoke College, Caroline Morris Galt, Mount Holyoke College; Pausanias and the Atlas Metope, Clyde Murley, Northwestern University; Landscape in Ancient Art, Mary Hamilton Swindler, Bryn Mawr College; Punic Carthage and Roman Tunisia, Baron de Prorok, Carthage, Africa.

The following papers were presented by title only:

A Patera from Boston, Clark D. Lamberton, Western Reserve University; The Romano-British Collection in the Royal Ontario Museum, Cornelia G. Harcum, Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology; Prehistoric Pottery from Lemnos, Eleanor F. Rambo, Smith College.

There were two Round Table Sessions. One dealt with Medieval Latin, Its Opportunities and Problems as a Field for Study and Research, in which the discussion was opened by Professor Lane Cooper, of Cornell University, representing the Modern Language Association. Announcement was made that the Medieval Latin Primer of Professor Charles H. Beeson and a similar reader by Professor Charles U. Clark would soon appear. Professor Beeson reported on the proposed revision of the Glossarium of Du Cange, including all Latin writings from 500 to 1,000 A. D. It was voted that a committee be appointed to prepare a bibliography of Latin of this period, especially of that which has appeared since 1914. Of this committee Professor L. J. Paetow, of the University of California, was appointed chairman. At the other Round Table, which dealt with Comparative Philology, The Influence of Rhythm and Metre on the Formation of Indo-European Words and Clauses, was discussed; Professor Maurice Bloomfield, of The Johns Hopkins University, was Chairman, and leader of the discussion.

At the evening session on Friday the three Societies met together, with the following program:

The Palace and Beehive Tombs at Mycenae, A. J. B. Wace; Latin Exercises from a Greek School Room, Clifford H. Moore, Harvard University; Luciano da Laurana and the High Renaissance, Fiske Kimball, New York University; Tridimensional Criticism, John Shapley, Brown University.

On Friday afternoon, at a joint session of the Institute and the Art Association, the following papers were read:

The Story of a Tapestry Woven Dorsal of the Fourteenth Century, R. M. Riefstahl, New York University; The Unidentified Painting by Conrad Witz in the Frick Collection at New York, Adele Coulin Weibel, New York City; The Iconography of the Fourteenth Century Chest at the Hotel de Cluny, Roger Sherman Loomis, Columbia University; The Persistence of Egyptian Traditions in Art and Religion after the Pharaohs, Kate Denny McKnight, Vassar College; The Chariot at the Gates of the Acropolis, Leicester B. Holland, University of Pennsylvania.

At sessions of the College Art Association, the following papers were read:

Photography and Art, Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; The Development of Mental Processes Attendant on Artistic Creation, Raymond S. Stites, Brown University; Study and

Appreciation of Fine Value Relations, Clifford H. Riedell, Smith College; A Study in the Psychology of the Subject of the Madonna and Child: I. The Visual Presentation of the Subject Matter, Herbert Richard Cross, New York City, and II. The Psychological Interpretation, L. Pierce Cross, M.D., New York City; Spanish, French, Dutch, and English Paintings in the Lehman Collection, Walter W. S. Cook, Princeton University; The Sculpture of the Pediment of the Siphnian Treasury, Clarence Kennedy, Smith College; The Sources of Medieval Style, C. R. Morey, Princeton University.

It was quite impossible for one person to hear more than a minority of the papers; hence the following review can mention specifically only those which the reviewer himself heard, or of which he received an account, and which, moreover, seemed suited to a profitable brief summary, as well as especially worthy of mention.

Professor Kelsey, discussing A Waxed Tablet of the Year 128 A. D., presented an account, with lantern-slides, of a tablet now in the University of Michigan collection which is the certified record of the birth of a baby girl, Herennia Gemella. The tablet is the first complete instance of such a record. The writing is cursive, with a tendency toward rustic capitals.

Professor Ullman, speaking on Petrarch's Favorite Books, showed on the screen a fly-leaf of a manuscript once belonging to Petrarch, bearing a list of books which, according to a new interpretation of the heading, were the favorite books of the poet in his earlier years, when he made the memorandum. The list includes Cicero, Seneca, Livy, Vergil, Lucan, Statius, Horace, and others, besides collections of excerpts.

Professor Wace, in dealing with The Palace and Beehive Tombs at Mycenae, spoke of the recent excavations, and especially of the nine tombs, which can now be arranged chronologically into three groups of three each, readily distinguishable by the masonry construction.

Professor C. H. Moore presented views of some Latin Exercises from a Greek School Room, interesting from several standpoints. The Greeks were notoriously reluctant to learn any 'barbarous' language, and there is little mention of their efforts to learn even Latin. The fragmentary papyrus discussed by Professor Moore shows bits of the Aeneid and of the Second Catilinarian Oration, literally turned into Greek, and a paraphrase of several verses of the Aeneid in the same meter. Curious marks resembling accents over some syllables suggest that the writer was attempting to indicate the prose accents as part of his task, especially where they did not agree with the metrical ictus.

Professor W. K. Prentice gave a high place to Kallisthenes, for careful observation and accurate recording, and sought to demonstrate that the accounts of Alexander's achievements, down to the time of Kallisthenes's death, are based mainly on his authority.

Professor Crosby, discussing Lucian and the Art of Medicine, showed Lucian's extensive knowledge in the realm of sickness and of healing, and pointed out that his native land was Syria, famous in antiquity for the variety of its diseases. Moreover, Lucian speaks con-

stantly and especially of gout and of its manifestations, being the first of Greek literary writers so to do; one of his contemporaries, Rufus of Ephesus, wrote a monograph on gout, and there is a possibility that Lucian may have met him in his travels through Asia Minor, though definite evidence is lacking.

Mr. Cook, in discussing *The Virgin of the Cloister at Salsona, Catalonia*, demonstrated the impossibility of dating works of art by stylistic evidence alone, since written documents, in certain instances, establish a relative chronology quite different from that shown by the development of the style.

Mr. Kennedy presented the results of study of *The Sculpture of the Pediment of the Siphnian Treasury at Delphi*, which he considers to have been undervalued because it has been studied mainly in comparison with the frieze. He believes that differences between the two have been overestimated, and that the pediment sculptures illustrate some of the qualities characteristic of archaic art at its best. His paper was illustrated by a series of remarkable photographs which were on exhibition during the meeting.

Professor Morey traced *The Sources of Medieval Style from the Hellenistic*, which, breaking into Neo-Attic and Asiatic on the one hand, and Alexandrian on the other, gave from the former (with an admixture of Irish art) the Northumbrian and the Ada School and the Ottonian, and from the latter developed into the Latin Illusionism, which later gave the art of Rheims and the Anglo-Saxon, and, by a separate development, the Latin style of Southern France and Spain. From a combination of the two original streams came the Byzantine and the Italo-Byzantine art. On account of its extreme importance, this paper was allowed double time.

At the business session of the Philological Association, the following officers were elected for 1924: President, Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont; Vice-Presidents, Frank C. Babbitt, Trinity College, and Gordon J. Laing, University of Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer, Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve University; Executive Committee, in addition to the preceding, Tenney Frank, The Johns Hopkins University, Elizabeth H. Haight, Vassar College, Henry W. Prescott, University of Chicago, Duane R. Stuart, Princeton University, B. L. Ullman, University of Iowa. Professor Prescott was appointed delegate to the American Classical League, and Professor E. K. Rand representative on the Council of Learned Societies. It was considered desirable to arrange closer relations of the Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute, and the American Classical League with the classical and archaeological associations of Great Britain, and Professor W. P. Mustard, of The Johns Hopkins University, was entrusted with this duty, by all three American organizations. Professor W. G. Hale reported that the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature had at last completed its work, and the finished report was ready for distribution from the National Education Association; the committee was accordingly discharged. Pursuant to a recommenda-

tion of the Committee on Medieval Latin Studies, it was voted that the Association cooperate with European scholars in the production of a new lexicon of medieval Latin. In view of the argument of Professor Van Hoesen of Princeton, in a paper on the Improvement of Resources in American Libraries for the Study of the Classics and Archaeology, it was voted that a committee be appointed to ascertain and report the best book collections in various subjects within this general field, to report the chief gaps in the collections of the American libraries, to secure, if possible, assurances that specific libraries would undertake to fill up existing gaps in special fields, or to secure the complete current literature of a special field, or to do both in a special field. Of this committee Professor Van Hoesen was later named Chairman.

The next meeting of the Association was set for December 29-31, 1924, at Chicago.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

ROLAND G. KENT

THE CONFERENCE ON PHILOLOGY AT CINCINNATI

The American Association for the Advancement of Science was organized in 1848, before philological research had been firmly established in the United States. Later, when the American Philological Association was founded, the earlier society was taken as one of several models, but no connection between the two was attempted. At one time or another since then, individual philologists have tried without success to secure recognition from the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

At a meeting in Boston in the winter of 1922-1923 the Association decided upon a new attitude toward "the philological sciences"; it resolved to invite persons interested in these subjects to participate in its activities. A committee was formed, with Professor W. A. Oldfather, of the University of Illinois, as Chairman, and the committee arranged for a conference on "the present status and prospects of work in philology", which was held in Cincinnati, December 31, 1923, and January 1, 1924, in connection with the seventy-eighth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The conference opened with some discussion of the purposes for which the men present had come together. These proved to be various, and it was soon evident that no agreement could be reached in the short time available; consequently all action was postponed for a year.

The papers presented were devoted chiefly to a discussion of the history, the present condition, and the needs of research in various departments of linguistic science. Needs of all sorts were mentioned, but especial emphasis was placed upon ambitious plans which would require considerable financial backing, such as a dictionary of medieval Latin, a Greek onomasticon, a corpus of papyri, an Irish dictionary, a dictionary of American dialects, a dictionary of Tudor English, a Shakespeare glossary, and records of the American

Indian Languages, which are rapidly becoming extinct.

The program presented was as follows: Professor E. Prokosch, Bryn Mawr College, The Germanic Languages; Professor Leonard Bloomfield, Ohio State University, The Indo-European Languages, and the American Indian Languages; Professor B. L. Ullman, State University of Iowa, Classic Latin; Professor Tom Peete Cross, University of Chicago, Celtic; Professor E. H. Sturtevant, Yale University, Phonetic Law and Imitation; Professor L. J. Paetow, University of California, Medieval Latin; Professor R. G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, Idiom in Esperanto; Professor G. M. Bolling, Ohio State University, Greek; Professor Hardin Craig, University of Iowa, English; Professor G. T. Flom, University of Illinois, The Scandinavian Languages; Mr. F. G. Cottrell, Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, Washington, The Element of Logic in the Problem of an Artificial Language.

Several of the papers illustrated the advantages that may come from the meeting together of scholars whose primary interests are diverse, although related. Professor R. G. Kent showed the absurdity of the claim often made that Esperanto is a language without idiom. Such a paper would lack point if presented to a group of scholars who know little and care less about artificial languages, but it was quite in place at the Cincinnati meeting, as I shall explain in a moment. Professor Flom reported certain studies on Scandinavian place-names, which seem to indicate that southern Sweden was included in the original home of the Indo-Europeans. As our studies are now organized, this matter would naturally appear in a journal or a scholarly society devoted to the Modern Languages, but it is of particular interest to students of Indo-European comparative philology. The undersigned read a paper on the reasons for the regularity of phonetic change, a subject of equal interest to all students of the history of language, no matter what specific languages they may be working on.

Possibly the readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* will be more interested in certain other matters which came out more or less clearly in the meetings or were developed in the course of conversations outside the meetings. These items are, quite frankly, personal impressions; they may be incomplete or even inaccurate in some details.

The Conference was held, as I said above, on the initiative of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the idea apparently grew out of the Association's interest in an international auxiliary language. This enterprise was given a fresh impulse when, in 1919, the International Research Council appointed a committee to investigate "the present status and possible outlook of the general problem of an international auxiliary language". Since that time several scientific bodies have taken an interest in the subject, and, in particular, the American Association for the Advancement of Science has organized a sub-section on auxiliary language. The scientists,

however, have come to realize that they can do little without the help of students of language, and it is hoped that the proposed new section on linguistic science will put expert knowledge in this field at the disposal of the propagandists for an international language. There seems to be no intention to restrict the activities of the new section to this one matter, but, if it had not been for the international language movement, it is doubtful whether "the philological sciences" would have found favor at this time with the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I hasten to add that the connection between international language and the recent conference was not made clear in the invitations which were sent to scholars, and so attendance at the Conference cannot be regarded as evidence that one takes the question of an international language seriously. For myself I may say that I know of nothing more absurd than the expectation that Esperanto will become a serviceable international language except the idea that American business men can be persuaded to learn Latin in order to sell goods in Argentina.

It was made quite clear that the Conference could not take any action beyond passing resolutions, and not even this was done. If a new section is organized, that will have to be done by the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; linguistic scholars will have no option in the matter—except the option of joining or not joining. Undoubtedly some will join the new section if it is created, but not enough to justify the apprehension which certain persons have felt that such a section may make serious inroads upon the attendance at meetings of the present philological societies.

A number of those who attended the Conference came in the hope of enlisting the aid of the American Association in raising money for various projects in which they are interested, such as those mentioned above (paragraph 4). It was stated by a member of the Council that, if recommendations of this sort are ultimately made to the Council, it would be well to select projects which will interest more than one section of the Association. Since there is no historical section, and there is to be only one philological section, all of the projects named above would apparently be eliminated. A project in phonetics (which would be of interest to physicists and physiologists) or in linguistic psychology might conceivably fare better.

Another group of men attended the Conference because they felt the need of a common meeting-place for students of the science of language. At present American linguists are parcelled out among the American Philological Association, the Modern Language Association, the American Oriental Society, and the American Anthropological Association. One result is that linguistic studies have lost prestige, except in the Modern Language Departments, where both teachers and students are comparatively numerous. The most pressing need of American anthropology is for the collection of documents of the American Indian

languages while these still survive; but it is easier to secure funds for the more showy although, for the moment at least, less important work of collecting folk-lore and the products of native handicraft. Professor Bolling brought out very effectively the shameful neglect into which Greek grammar has fallen, and a similar situation exists in Latin. Several of our leading Universities no longer offer classical students an opportunity to acquire a decent knowledge of the classical languages, although they offer numerous courses to help young women enjoy poetry. A generation of classical scholars is growing up that will not dare express an opinion on grammatical matters—or dare to its own confusion.

An organization to include linguists of all varieties might not at once remedy the situation, but it would at least promote cooperation. To be specific, it could lend strength to a demand that sound linguistic knowledge should be a prerequisite for higher degrees in the Classical Languages as it is now in the Modern Languages. It would encourage and safeguard an isolated worker on Greek rhythm by bringing him into contact with students of Provençal or of Anglo-Saxon rhythm. It might prevent a student of Indo-European history from overlooking vital evidence on the original home of that people even though it should appear in a periodical that we usually had no reason to examine.

The proposed new section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science would not meet the needs discussed in the last two paragraphs. Possibly they will be met by a new society of linguists to meet in alternate years, sometimes with the American Philological Association and sometimes with the Modern Language Association. In this way most members of the new association would be tempted, only one year in four, away from the association with which they now meet.

YALE UNIVERSITY

EDGAR HOWARD STURTEVANT

REVIEW

Greek Economics. By M. L. W. Laistner. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. (1923). Pp. xlii + 204.

Greek Economics, the title of Mr. Laistner's contribution to the Library of Greek Thought, edited by Mr. Ernest Barker, might be misleading except on the previous understanding that the book is a part of Mr. Barker's series. The book is really a collection of translated sources illustrative of Greek economic thought in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. It does not pretend to discuss or to illustrate economic organization and practice in the busy life of the Greek city-state world in those centuries. Had that been the intent, the entire treatment and selection of material would have been altered.

The sources which Mr. Laistner has chosen include Lysias, Against the Grain Dealers; Xenophon, Ways and Means and Oeconomicus; the Eryxias, which appears among the Platonic dialogues; a few lines from the Ecclesiastusai of Aristophanes; and extracts from Plato, Republic and Laws, and from Aristotle,

Politics and Ethics. The first selection, two of the fragments of Solon, might better have been omitted, as representing an entirely different period and a different economic attitude from that of the remaining sources given, and having at best little visible bearing upon the subject.

It is obviously the duty of the reviewer to evaluate Mr. Laistner's book principally from the standpoint of the limited task undertaken. The selections are well chosen; and the translation of the material shows an accurate linguistic feeling both for the original Greek and for the English medium of its presentation. As translator, though he is convinced that a knowledge of Greek economic thought has greater value than its mere historic interest (Introduction, xlii), Mr. Laistner has scrupulously, and very wisely, avoided all transposition of the Greek ideas into present-day economic phraseology. Such restraint implies both good taste and good judgment, and bespeaks a sound knowledge of the limitations of Greek thought in the sphere of economics.

The same sanity of judgment pervades the author's estimate of the amount of attention paid to economics by the ancient Greek thinkers. To this estimate, and to the accompanying sketch of the economic history of Athens to 323 B. C., Mr. Laistner devotes thirty-five introductory pages preceding the translations. In the reading of these pages one has the feeling that the writer's restraint has been exaggerated into ultra-conservatism of treatment through a desire not to overemphasize the claims of Hellenist admiration. The result is a rather conventional treatment which comes to much the same conclusion on the question whether the Greeks had any fundamental knowledge of economics as that to be found in Dr. Albert August Trever's dissertation, *History of Greek Economic Thought* (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 11.135-136)—namely, that in the conception of the Greek writers economics was a part of political science, just as the study of ethics was inseparable from the study of the State. If Mr. Laistner's book adds nothing new to our understanding of early Greek thought on the question of economics, it does afford a convenient collection of their ideas on the subject, designed for persons who cannot read Greek or who read it with difficulty. It is a surprise not to find Mr. Trever's dissertation listed in Mr. Laistner's very brief Bibliography.

The reviewer lays aside the reading of these sources with the growing conviction that the whole question of ancient economic theory is relatively a barren field of research as compared with that of the actual business practice and organization in the ancient world. Pasion, the Athenian banker, Zeno, the Carian Greek who managed the Fayûm estate of Apollonius in Egypt, Atticus of Rome, the overpowering industrial and landed interests of the Roman Emperors—these are the types of men and subjects which must be studied if we are to move forward to a new and revived appreciation of ancient life and culture as expressed in the field of economics.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WILLIAM LINN WESTERMANN